

National Republican.

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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

AN EXTRA SESSION?

Whether there will be an extra session of the forty-seventh congress is a question for the democratic majority of the present congress to answer. There will be very few republicans in that body who will desire an extra session—as few that it will be utterly unable to “force” one. It is quite certain that General GARFIELD would prefer a season of quiet at the beginning of his term. The months between March 4 and December 6 will give him time for observation and reflection, and the new cabinet will be more easily adjusted to the business of the country if it is not hindered in the early days of its existence by the present congress.

The democratic control legislation in the present congress and are responsible for it. If the majority will promptly pass the appropriation bills, make no factions and useless fight against the payment of marshals and supervisors and give a few days' earnest work to the District of Columbia, there will be ample time to perfect a satisfactory funding bill. In these matters the majority will be aided by the minority almost in a body. As to the appropriation bill, that can lie over if necessary. It need not be allowed to stand in the way of other legislation. No bill can be properly considered under any circumstances until a late period in the session. The data will not be complete. Should there be a failure to pass the bill there will be little harm done. General GARFIELD will not call an extra session on that account.

There will be a few very urgent office-seekers who will be favorable to an early organization of the new house, and the people of Washington are always glad to have congress with them, but the country will look with great disfavor upon any attempt to force an extra session. Republican members know this, and they will certainly remember that in the past such sessions have been a costly luxury to the party responsible for them.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.
General GARFIELD positively declines to talk “office” to any one until after his inauguration. Like the Irishman's owl, however, he is keeping up a “devil of a thinking.”—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Since the election General GARFIELD has become one of the best listeners in the country. He receives all callers with uniform courtesy and gives close attention to all that is said in conversation relating to the future policy of the government, the make-up of his cabinet or the filling of offices, but his own remarks and replies relate more to the past and present than to the future. He is courteous, but cautious; very attentive, but as noiseless as the deep sea on all topics in which newsmongers and expectants are painfully anxious. As Senator CORKRAN might express it, relating to the callers and interviewers who swarm about him here, at Mentor, or while in transit between those points—“The shadows murmur, but the deeps are dumb.”

The president-elect has important duties and responsibilities before him, with which he cannot afford to trifle or make mistakes. The general political policy of his administration forebodes itself. General GARFIELD is a stalwart, as is the party that elected him. He will prove faithful to the fundamental principles of his party and to his own honest convictions of duty, and this is the paramount question of interest with the people who have named him as their president in preference to General HANCOCK. All other questions are matters of little consequence to the country, so long as he surrounds himself with able and true representatives of the principles which were inscribed upon the republican banner in the contest which assured his election and who are to serve as his advisers and official associates in the administration of the government. All other considerations sink into insignificance when compared with that of characterizing his administration with able men, and a stern fidelity to the principles which have predominated in the public mind and have controlled the result which will soon place the reins of government in his hands. It matters but little who are to compose the cabinet or fill the various positions of responsibility in the government, provided they are republicans in principle and capable and honest men.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.
The republican papers of the south find a perpetual subject to write upon in the interesting topic of the “southern people.” We are to see the great unknown, and they write about us, our views, purposes, acts and condition, with all the rest, which imagination and all other ignorance of facts can impart.—*The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.*

It is said of the ostrich that when it places his head in the sand he fancies himself concealed from public view, and the southern press seem to think that because the south has made itself solid politically by its own methods, its “true inwardness” is unknown to the outer world. This is its great mistake. It has made for itself a history from which it cannot escape, and of which the republican press of the north can speak by the card without a resort to the imagination. The south is known and read of all men. Its spirit and intents and purposes are so clearly and widely advertised by its own record for two decades that “the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.” Its proscription for opinion's sake, its suppression of the republican vote by intimidation and violence, its

practice of overwhelming the republican ballot by tissue ballots, and its subversion of the popular will by false counts, are all matters of record by history and advertise the south truthfully to the rest of mankind, so that there cannot be, in this era of intelligence, that “utter ignorance of facts” to which our cotemporary refers. This is the great mistake of the southern press. It fancies that it is unknown, when it has spread itself wide open upon the page of history and made for itself a record which will not “out, damned spot,” at its own bidding. It must meet the history it has made and which confronts it. No veil of sophistry, no measure of denial on the part of the south, will enable it to escape the legitimate consequences of its own political and personal action for the last twenty years. It must meet and answer for it all.

COUNTING OUT AND COFFINS.
At the September election held in Monroe county, Ark., for county officers, there were two candidates for probate judge—T. W. HOOPER (dem.) and J. B. CHAPLINE (rep.). The contest was close and the official returns declared Hooper elected. CHAPLINE charges that he was counted out, and instituted a suit in contest for the position. He subsequently abandoned the suit, for the reason, as he alleges, that not only threats against his life were made in the event of his presenting the suit, but late one night a coffin was brought into his yard labeled “J. B. CHAPLINE, take timely warning. Thus to all d—n rascals.” Also that on the night of the 19th of September, 1880, an armed mob of twelve men, with blackened faces or black masks over their faces, surrounded the house of WILLIAM H. LOEWELL, one of the judges of the election in Jackson township, Monroe county, Ark., who was then the lawful custodian of the duplicate tally-sheet and poll-book for that township, and by unlawful force and menace compelled the said WILLIAM H. LOEWELL to surrender and give up to them the said tally-sheet and poll-book; that these unlawful acts have created much fear and alarm in the county of Monroe, and they clearly indicate a secret, widespread conspiracy to deprive CHAPLINE of his lawful rights in defiance of law. This outrage upon right calls for universal condemnation.

REBEL SCHOOL-BOOKS IN VIRGINIA.
From the Alexandria Gazette we learn that Mr. JOHN UNDERWOOD of Occoquan, formerly United States marshal of Virginia, “has notified the school trustees of his district that his children shall not learn the history of this country from the books now in use in the public schools of that state.”

This is a timely protest. It has been long due to the self-respect of southern republicans that it should be made. The books in question are practically textbooks of treason, secession and rebellion, and every loyal man in the south should make a determined effort against their use in the public schools. The republicans of that section should at once incorporate in their party platform a pledge that such insidious methods of perpetuating the “lost cause” should be banished from schools supported in any part by taxes upon loyal people.

President HAYES has recently advocated federal assistance to the educational funds of the southern states, and the idea has been favorably received by thoughtful friends of the south in all parts of the country. But such an idea should be at once abandoned if it involves the incultation of history saturated with the virus of slavery, sectionalism, hatred of the national ideal, veneration for the men who plunged the country into civil war and defeat of the statesmen, generals and armies of the republic who safely brought that war to a triumphant close.

The Alexandria Gazette, in noticing the protest of Mr. UNDERWOOD, says: “The sects Mr. UNDERWOOD's children occupy in the public school should be given to other children immediately, for while he has an undoubted right to educate his children as he sees fit, he has no conceivable right to prevent others from the books or the discipline for the public schools, and if his children, by his command, refuse to use the former, or comply with the latter, they should be sent home at once.”

Such advice is in full accord with the rebel spirit which originated the books in question, and which prescribes them as textbooks. Loyal men should see to it that this dictum should be speedily reversed. If the teachers of the south wish their children taught from such books let them withdraw, and like the legitimists of France and Jacobins of Scotland, continue to teach the impracticable politics of a bygone age.

DEMOCRATIC TENNESSEE. Like democratic Arkansas, has repudiated reputation at the polls.—*World.*

Yes; by electing a republican governor.

DIPHTHERIA has taken firm hold in Chicago. Forty-two cases were reported to the health office from Tuesday to Thursday of this week.

JUDGE JAMISON of Illinois has decided that a divorce fraudulently obtained may not be set aside by petition after the lapse of more than three years.

JOHN W. FORNEY exultingly exclaims: “The south is rich and powerful.” General TOMLINSON and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS say she is powerful, but not rich.

Such is the pressure of popular opinion that the catholic bishops in Ireland have addressed Pope Leo for instructions. They say that they may be driven to support the land league.

The North German Lloyd's line of steamships will deliver according to contract 3,000 Roumanian Jews in New York during the month of December. This is the beginning of a large immigration of this people driven from Roumania by persecution.

The census of 1880 shows that in the state of Connecticut less than one-fourth of its inhabitants, paying less than one-tenth of the annual taxation, chose a majority of the legislature. This anomaly in representation proceeds from the arrangement made sixty years ago. At that time all the towns which had corporate existence were given two representatives each, while those incorporated after that year received but one. Many of these towns have either gained nothing in population

or have suffered a decrease, while many of the most populous towns in the state had no existence when the constitution went into effect. Hartford, for instance, has 42,000 people and two representatives; Marlborough has 391 persons within its limits and also sends two representatives. The small towns are rapidly decreasing in population, while Hartford, New Haven, New London and other cities show considerable gains. The demand for a new apportionment which is made by the large cities is, therefore, very reasonable.

The Cincinnati Enquirer contains a characteristic assault from the pen of GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND upon this paper and its editor, and we are far better pleased than as if he had spoken respectfully and kindly of us. His abuse is more to be desired than his flattery, inasmuch as he is known to be the most mendacious, unscrupulous and reckless of all the swash-bucklers of the press in this country. A hireling, without character or responsibility, and a mere scoundrel without courage or manhood, he is simply tolerated as the measles is tolerated in a family until it can be expelled by peaceful and scientific remedies. We beg pardon of the measles—mean as it is in the catalogue of diseases—for this comparison. Once before, while confined to a sick-room, the editor of THE REPUBLICAN, then in official life, was the object of TOWNSEND's vituperation and meanness, but when met personally and called to account the villager skulked behind the assurance that nothing was really meant by his assault, and thus he was let off. This repetition of his offense recalls to mind a conundrum, which runs thus: “Who are the three biggest liars and most inaccurate writers on the American press?” To this answer is made—“ELI PERKINS is one and GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is the other two.”

TOWNSEND has a contract to fill three or four columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer daily, and this accounts for the character of his swash. It is only such as finds place in the sewage of journalism—a profusion of surface-water and garbage. Nobody need care for it any more than they would for the wash of the gutter in spring time. Our readers will pardon us for frying the blackguard “Gath” in a little of his own gravy.

It appears now that the MORLEY letter was well understood to be in existence by the democratic leaders some time before it was made public and was regarded by them as a sort of infernal machine that would demolish the republican cause when exploded. The New York Tribune contains a letter from a correspondent, which shows clearly that the wise ones of the democratic party were on the tip-toe of unmeasurable expectation and delight for some days before the forgery was sprung upon public notice. This correspondent relates a conversation held between himself and the Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS, M. C., on the 17th of October, regarding the MORLEY letter, in which Mr. HUTCHINS abruptly observed, “Well, I guess we have got you now.” “In what way?” was the inquiry. “Why,” the Chinese letter of GARFIELD will raise the denace with him, and lose him nearly every northern state.” The idea was ridiculed that any letter, genuine or bogus, would effect that result, but HUTCHINS responded as he walked away, with an air that expressed great confidence, “You'll see, you'll see.” Undoubtedly Mr. HUTCHINS, who has not been in the democratic party long enough to fully understand the depths of its race, was made to believe that the letter was genuine.

The Vicksburg Herald, after quoting from General GARFIELD's letter of acceptance the paragraph favoring the improvement of the Mississippi river, offers the following sensible advice to some of its esteemed contemporaries: “As soon as our burthen friends cease devoting their powerful intellects to proving that it is the best law in the world to dump out barrels by the thousand, we hope they will tell the people they may consider this doctrine so plainly put forth. As we have already very mildly expressed our own abhorrence of the doctrine, we have no more to say on the subject. We can now say what we think of President GARFIELD's ideas about the improvement of the national river. General Grant split the warlike south by coming down the Mississippi river. General GARFIELD will split the political south when he comes down the Mississippi river.”

COMMENTING on the fact that it could print the result of the presidential election on the day after election the Richmond (Ky.) Herald recalls the incident that “forty years ago, when HENRY CLAY and JAMES KNOX POLK were candidates for the presidency, after casting their votes a party of Richmond gentlemen went to the mountains to procure deer for a grand barbecue in honor of CLAY's election. They calculated that the hunt would last about three weeks, and then ample time would be had to return home to receive the first news. The deer were easily gotten, but history is silent as to the barbecue.”

CONSUL DUNCAN of Naples says that next to the Irish and Germans no people in Europe are more inclined to emigration to this country than the Italian peasantry. Various causes are operating to induce this movement, chief among which are the present oppressive system of taxation and the desire to avail themselves of the superior opportunities to better their condition and obtain a more complete liberty and a better education for their children.

We are indebted to G. A. Whitaker for the November number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, American edition, with a rare table of contents.

The Redic Magazine for December has come to hand, and is embellished with a fine steel engraved portrait of Mr. Thomas Hughes. The table of contents is varied and interesting. This magazine is steadily growing in popular favor.

MINOR TOPICS.

CONST. WALKER of Paris says that the custom of packing our American janes in yellow and black is impugned with a solution of chlorine of lead is considered by the health authorities there as dangerous, and the sale of this article is greatly restricted.

A new coal station for Pacific-bound vessels is to be established in a small bay on the peninsula of Brunswick, and east shore of Smith's channel, Patagonia, by a firm of coalminers of Buenos Ayres. The coal is golden from south Patagonia, where said fields have been discovered. It is found to be of excellent quality, and the veins are from seven to ten feet in thickness, situated very

near the surface. The firm has sent down several tub-boats and a brig loaded with mining machinery and miners to begin operations.

The Malays are rapidly decreasing in number in New Zealand. Large superstitions, yields, treachery and with but slight reasoning powers, they are not fitted to cope with the European settlers. A recent computation places the population of the island at 100,000, who have possession of various tracts of fine land. They live chiefly by hunting and fishing, though a few cultivate the soil.

A draft of 150 recruits sent out to Afghanistan has already died from physical exhaustion and forty are invalided. How to maintain the stamina of new recruits in eastern climates is a question which is causing the British authorities considerable trouble just now, since almost all the political disturbances in which England is interested, and which threaten warlike consequences, are in eastern countries.

A statement recently made to the Italian senate shows that nineteen and one-half per cent of the income to the national treasury is derived from the gift tax—that is, breadstuffs, meats and salts. The lottery tax is also introduced as practically a direct tax upon the poor. The average Italian family of laborers pay annually eighty lire in taxation on an income of 600 lire. The average French laboring family pay on an annual income of 1,200 francs 11-30 francs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
D'Oyly Carte's London Opera Company
—IN—
W. S. GILBERT AND ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S
POPULAR OPERA,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE;
—OR—
THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank Association for the election of directors will be held at the National Temple, Broadway, New York, on Monday, November 29, 1880, at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK.
A dividend of 7 per cent. will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, November 29, 1880, at the bank, corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania avenues, N. W. MATTHEW, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.
Subscription books for stock in the second issue will remain open until the next meeting of the association, to be held on Monday, November 29, 1880, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN JOY BERRY, Secretary.
67 Seventh St. N. W., opposite patent office.

DR. FREDERICK HOWARD HARRIS.
Moved his office and residence to 1017 F St. N. W. and has associated with him in the practice of medicine, DR. HOWARD B. HARRIS, R. F. L. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M. 12 to 1 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

J. M. & R. COHEN, DIAMOND BROKERS.
AND SPECIALISTS IN DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF PURE NEWBORN LIVER OIL, at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W.

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Persons wishing to dispose of the above articles will do well to call at **M. WALSH'S, 901 D Street, corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania,** where they can and will pay from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than any dealer in this city.

Orders by Mail Promptly attended to.
901 D, cor. 9th, M. WALSH-KY, 901 D, cor. 9th.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF TOILET ARTICLES FOR LADIES AND GENTS, at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, OR ANY PAINFUL AFFECTION, call on DR. F. H. L. at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W.

HOMOPATHIC MEDICINES OF EVERY KIND, at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W., and at 1000 F Street N. W.

LECTURES.

J. A. CONDON, ELUCIDATIONIST.
48 C STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Horse Blankets.
Headquarters for HORSE BLANKETS, HORSE COVERS, LAP ROBES, RUBBER BLANKETS, RUBBER COATS, &c.

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CHILDREN'S DRESS SUITS.
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